Security Services versus Mechanisms

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| **Security services/components/goals/features** | **Security mechanisms/methods/implementations** |
| the WHAT | the HOW |
| **Confidentiality**: The data d is only available to those that are authorized. | * Authentication (login, etc.) * Authorization (file permissions) * Encryption/decryption |
| **Data Integrity**: The user of data d trust that d is correct. | * Message Digest, checksums * Message Authentication Codes (MAC) * Digital Signatures |
| **Origin Integrity**: The user of data d trust that the origin data of d is correct. | * Message Authentication Codes (MAC) * Digital Signatures |
| **Availability**: The service s is available to all that are authorized to use s. | * Replicated services * Access Control * … |
| **Non-Repudiability**: The actor of an action (A) cannot deny that he/she was the actor of that action. If the actor tries to deny that action, there exists an infallible mechanism to prove that he or she is lying. | * Digital Signatures |

Security Mechanisms and Prerequisites

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| **mechanisms** | **Prerequisite(s)** |
| * Using Symmetric Cryptography to provide confidentiality | * Both the encryptor and the decryptor must have the key pre-shared. (This is usually accomplished by a key-exchange algorithm before the actual encryption/decryption take place.) |
| * (keyless) Message Digest |  |
| * Message Authentication Codes (MAC) |  |
| * Digital Signatures |  |
| * Digital Certificates |  |
| * SSL/TLS |  |
| * HTTPS |  |
| * Kerberos |  |
| * Diffie-Hellman |  |
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